THE STONE AGE IN EGYPT.

PROOF THAT IT PRECEDED ONE OF BRONZE AS IN EUROPE.

Budely Chipped Flint Weapons Found in Plenty Other Interesting Egyptian An-inputies at the London Exhibition The Explorations Made in Palestine Mrs. Besnut's "Expanded Consciousness." Loxbox, July 15,-The exhibition of Egyptian thes at University College this year is ore than usually interesting, making several ad briggs to our knowledge of ancient Favor. The evidence collected during the last a abundantly proves that, in Egypt, as in humans, a stone age preceded one of hours, sufely chipped flint weapons, id miles with the palmolithic weapons found having been discovered in plenty. These have generally been found in Empt on the desert upland, some huntreds of feet above sea level. But in this are two specimens, found last win-

ter by Prof Flinders Petrie, which have an important bearing on the physical history of the Nile Valley. Both were picked up in a small interal valley not much higher than the present level of the Nile. Their chipped edges are sharp; they have not been rolled in they must have been dropped nearly where they were found. Hence it appears that the broader outlines of the Nile Val-

ex have changed little during several thou-Interesting discoveries have also been made as to the act and workmanship of the later portion of the st me age. There are in the exhibition many examples of stone weapons and utensils made by the neolithic people showing a marked contrast to those made by the palelithic. The workmanship is often wonderful. the flakes defining the broad, flat knives moeting in the middle with remarkable accuracy.

There are axes, daggers and sundry weapons of other kinds of stone, often very similar to these found in Europe, besides wooden hows and fint-headed arrows; but even more remarkable are the vases. Many are made of stone; they are beautifully finished and very graceful in design. Two or three different enapes predominate; one, a rather tall vase, recalling a shape still retained in Breton pottery, with very small handles; another, flatter and with a neck narrow in proportion: while a third is more saucer-like The curves seem to be as accurate as though a been used, yet Prof. Petrie has no tould that all are hand made. Various materials are employed, some being comparatively soft, such as alabaster, limestone or serrenting; others very hard, such as porphyries and diorite. Beauty of color has been considered as well as grace of form, several vases being very remarkable in this respect. The pottery is light in color, with ornamentation rudely painted in a dull red. This sometimes is morely a pattern, at others a boat is repre-

sented, or animals, the designs new and again

suggesting that here we have the original

model of the earliest pottery found at Camirus

in libodes. One of the most important results of the year's work has been the discovery of the Libyan settlements in Egypt, the date of which is about 2400 B. C., toward the close of the twelfth dynasty. For some time pottery and other relies have been turning up, which, though believed to be about that age, did not correspond with the ordinary Egyptian work. Last winter, in examining a cemetery containing over a hundred graves, these objects have been found abundantly. The method interment was peculiar, the bodies being buried in a contracted position in graves about four feet across and two deep on which account the professor calls them the Pan-grave people. The pottery was generally placed at the edge of the grave, and it bears a much closer resemblance to the prehistoric types than to that which was generally used in Egypt from the twelfth to the fourteenth dynasty. Besides the pottery skulls of gents and oven were numerous. These were ated with red and black spots, the back part being out away so that they might be sus-

Other relies found last winter help to flinstrate the progress of metallurgy. The casting of copper-apparently, the making of bronze-was known in prehistoric times, but a couple of rude vases of hammered copper have been found which probably belong to the Second Dynasty, thus showing that even then no great skill had been attained in metal working. These discoveries, together with those of the last two or three years, have practically opened another volume of Egyptian history. They indicate the growth of indigenous arts and the gradual passage from an age of stone, when much skill was saling with intractable materials. to the better known one of bronze. They prove that, at a very early date, gold was used for ornamental purposes, with pearl-shell, emethyst, agate, and incis-lazuli. Thus the history of an early civilization in Egypt-per-haps the most ancient in the world-has been discovered, and the hints which it affords may

pended against a wall.

Illuminate the dark places of other countries. Among other miscellaneous discoveries of Prof Petrie is shown a dagger which belonged and the handle ivory, with silver rosettes; a striking find, too, is a plaster mask of a face. Inside the coffin which was ornamented with this mask, a skull was found, which so exactly fits this mask that it must be an excellent like

Equally interesting are some drawings copm a prehistoric tomb at Hierakopolis by Mr. F. W. Green. The originals have been in transit, but the drawings are excellent and throw much light on the life of the Warriors are represented in combat, wearing, apparently, coats of skin, which may be made to serve as shields. Boats are being rowed, and hunting scenes are frequent-leading us to infer that some of the antelopes now restricted to Southern Africa then ranged such further to the north. Among other curiceities of these prehistoric Egyptians are figures in clay, stone, ivory and wood, often the most interesting being a of the last-named material, fitted with a removable wig.

The new field selected for excavation by the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund promises to be exceptionally fertile. The firman granted by the Turkish Government allowed an area of ten square kliometres, and the region marked out for the operations is on the berters of Philistia, in what the Bible calls the Shephelah, or Low Country. It was found that three promising sites for excavation-viz., Tell Ju feldeli, Tell Zakariya and Tell-es-Sadcould be brought within the limits of the permit. On Oct. 26 last work was begun at Tell livs by Dr. Bliss and Mr. Macalister. Dr. Hills describes Tell Zakartya as a hill standing almost isolated. "rising abruptly for about itselfest above the Vale of Elah, which, coming west from the ancient Shecob, sweeps erenal the eastern and northern sides of the fell and continues west through the low hills of the Shephelah, fill it debouches into the plain at Telles, Sail, tive miles away in a direct line. summit of the hill is about 350 yards long by 150 yards broad.

I'r Bliss soon had the satisfaction of discovering on the top of the hill the walls of a fortrees to which six towers had been added, I retained a later period. A large part of the area to closed by the walls had been excavated The general conclusions of the earlier may be given in his own words, so the details will be found in the forthcomthe Charlety Statement:

We have proved that the fortress was built after a considerable amount of débrie had actimulated on the mound, perhaps in the ers, but was simply a large inclosure for trate-ting houses within. These houses beis to no least four periods. From the conoffice them unearthed and from the objects disered we lin w how the inhabitants reaped belt of the ke and their grain, baked their "I the pwater, made their wine and ate fewish times, with a very small P. Otortion of later objects. It appears, accord-

Joshua conquered the land, that it was fortified In Jewish times, that it was occupied till a late Jewish period, and that during the Roman period there was a brief occupation, after which it appears to have been deserted."

A special interest attaches to the discovery of twelve royal jar handles, nine of which are drawn in the report by Dr. Bliss. The stamp on these jar handles reveals on most of them a creature which Mr. Macalister suggests may represent a butterfly. Nos. 1 to 4 all bear in ancient writing the name "Shocoh" below the figure, and three of them have the word for "king" above. The inscription reads "Be-longing to the King of Shocoh." Two other handles have a similar figure and are inscribed "To the King of Hebron," while another is probably inscribed "To the King of Ziph." Shocoh is three miles to the east of Tell Zakariya and now bears the name of Shuweikeh. A scarab bearing the name of Thothmes III., who conquered the region, was found at the site.

Tell-es-SAft is also the scene of great archmological activity, and lively expectations are on tertained as to the results of the excavations at this ancient site, which is generally re-garded as representing the Biblical Gath. In the first section excavated here the rock was found at a depth varying from 21 feet to 30 feet. The thousands of potsherds found throughout this accumulation of debria enabled Dr. Bliss to recognize four strata or periods.

From the surface to a depth of seven feet, we find a good proportion of Arab glazed ware sometimes rudely marked with patterns. The other types include the Jewish forms found at Teli Zakariya * * a good deal of early Greek ware (B. C. 700-550), some specimens of Greek black and red ware (B. C. 550-350), and a few pre-Israelite types. In this stratum were found the foundations of a series of rudely constructed chambers, built in mortar, as well as several fallen voussoirs. * * These buildings may have been erected at the time of Blanche-Garde, their foundations being sunk in ancient debris. This fact accounts for the mixture of styles in pottery. From eight feet to ten feet we have the same were as found in the upper stratum. minus the Arab stuff and with less late Greek. In this stratum two jar handles with royal stamps occurred—one illegible the other inscribed, "Belonging to the King of Shocoh. From nine feet to twenty feet occur the pro-Israelite types found at Tell Zakariya, including Phoenician forms. From twenty-one feet to the rock the pre-Israelite ware continues, but shows a much greater proportion of the ledge handles and other types found in the first city at Tell-el-Hesy (dating about 1600-1700 B. C.), but rare at Tell Zakariya.

The city walls were examined at certain points where they were exposed. They were found to rest on the lowest stratum of débris. and this suggests that they were not built much earlier than the Jewish period.

Antiquarians, geologists, anthropologists and the whole company of students who slowly and aboriously delve into the far back history of the world and man, would seem to have been working on the wrong lines. According to Mrs. Besant, who has been expounding her views to the Theosophical Society, the student only has need of an "expanded consciousness," and then he can "examine conditions that had long since disappeared. For him the pages of history were not in the written book, but in the very fabric of the world, and he could turn over page after page and read volume after volume. earning how man in the past had grown, and how he had climbed from his earliest beginnings. That wider view of life enabled the student to look with calmer heart and clearer vision on the problems of the present. For him these did not present themselves in maddening tangle straining the heart and be wilder. ing the intelligence. He was able to see them as part of an unfolding scheme, to recognize them as portions of a mighty whole. Then things that were dark became fliuminated parts that were ead lost their gloom and were reguant with hope."

Exactly how an expanded consciousness confers this wonderful hindsight upon its fortunate possessor Mrs. Besant omits to explain. But she gives an outline of the evolution of man, which she says may be divided into three main stages. The first stage is described as one of emotion. First of all, in "the long long past stage of evolution, man was trained, helped. forced to evolve by the compulsion of an ex-ternal law. Within the limits of the social order into which young humanity was born and in which it passed its infancy it found itself surrounded by forces to which it was almost compelled to yield, so that duty was a matter of external compulsion. That was a stage to some extent of the emetions. Mankind was more emotional than rational, moved more by feelings than by reasoned conclusions

or intellectual ideas." In the second stage duty gives way to the dea of rights. Rational man asserted his independence and " fought for his rights rather than obey laws and duties imposed by compulsion from without." The third stage of evolution will find man ruled "not by the compulsion of an external law, not by the assertion of his own rights and the recognition of the rights of others, but by the spentaneous outpouring of a life needing no external law. Mrs. Beant then gave a short account of the social conditions which existed in Atlantis,

the great continent which has so long disappeared from the surface of the earth. But the expanded consciousness" enabled the lecturer to know all she needed about this mysterious land. "By means of the expanded consciousness," she said, "they found existing there at the very summit of its social evolution polity carefully organized and graded, ruled by despotic rulers whose despotism was so welcome everywhere that it was joyfully ac-cepted, willingly obeyed. These were Kings and teachers belonging not to the humanity over whom they ruled, but men from another and older world. They came to help this world in its evolution, to guide its dawning powers. They were mighty King in itiates who had left their stamp on the civilizations of the past. The great civilizations of Egypt and China were from the Atlantian stock. Those who had seen the remains of the wonderful buildings and bridges in China brought back some glimpses of what in the ancient days were the powers over na-ture of those who founded its ancient civilization. In the polities they founded everything was done by authority. Ignorance had the claim to be protected, taught and helped; but it was never dreamed that it had the right to rule, nor to use the power of numbers to overbear the wisdom of the few. As intelligence grew stronger the guides and rulers gradual! let go the power, and then began the competi-

tion between man and man and class and class.

The Scotch marriage law has ever been one of the deeper legal mysterics, the depths of which have never yet been fathomed by the subtlest minds. It seems to exist, with all its complications, for the benefit of lawyers, novelists, playwrights and elopers. A case is now on in the London courts of the usual kind. A man has or has not been through sufficient barristers and lawyers with much difficulty in deciding whether he is still a single man, a bigamist or legally married to one of the two women in the case. One expert witness called is a member of both the Scotch and English bar, and testified that there was sufficient evidence to "infer a valid though irregular Scotch marriage." He also gave his approval to a poetical epitome of the Scotch marriage law, which was composed by the eminent Scotch Judge, the late Lord Neaves The Judge wrote the poem during the course of a marriage case he was trying, and it appeared in his note on the case. It is entitled "The Tourist's Matrimonial Guide Through Scotland," and as it is considered of sufficient weight to be quoted in a law court, and, as the guileless stranger goes in greater numbers year by your to the land of cakes, it may be worth while The datable objects range from pre- spreading the knowledge of a law so elastic that, "suppose the man only has spoken, the

woman just given a nod, they're spliced by

ngly, that the place was inhabited when that very same token till one of them's under the sod." The following is Lord Neaves's guide:

Ye tourists who Scotland would enter, The summer or autumn to pass,
I'll tell you how far you may venture
To firt with your lad or your lass.
How close you may come upon marriage,
Still Resting the wind of the law,
And not by some foolish miscarriage
Get woo'd and married an 'a.'
Woo'd and married an 'a.'

This maxim itself might content ye—
That marriage is made by consent,
Provided its done of prozent;
And marriage is really what's meant.
Suppose that young Jocky and Jenny,
Say, "We two are husband and wife,"
The witnesses need to be many.
They re instantly buckled for life.

Suppose the man only has spoken. or nutu right que loquantur Is good consistorial law.

If people are drunk or delirious
The marriage, of rourse, would be bad.
Or if they're not sober and serious
Hut acting a play or charade.
It's bad if it's only a cover
For cloaking a scandal or sin,
And taking a leadledy over.
To let the folks lodge in her inn.

You'd better keep clear of love-letters, Or write them with caution and care, For, faith, they may fasten your fetters If wearing a conjugal sir. Unless you're a knowing old stager. The here you'll most likely be lost. As a certain much-talked-about Major Had very near found to his cost.

I ought now to tell the unwary
That into the nose they il be led.
By diving a promise to marry
And a ding as if they were wed.
But if, when the tromise you're plighting,
To keep it you think you'd be leath,
Just see that it san't in writing,
And then it must come to your oath.

A third way of tying the tether,
Which sometimes may happen to suit,
Is living a good while together
And getting a married repute.
But you who are here as a stranger,
And don't mean to stay with us long.
Are little exposed to that danger,
So here I may finish my song.
Woo'd and marriedan'a', &c.

A great deal of attention has been paid lately, not only by French but by English artists, to the various methods of color print-ing. We have had the dainty little etchings. just touched with color, of M. Raffaeli; the nore elaborate color etchings of Mortimer Menpes, and the color impressions from wood blocks of Mr. Nicholson, one of the Beggarstaff brothers (which, after all, are scarcely removed from monotints) and the much more elaborate and decorative work of Mr. Batten. But there is an exhibition at present on view in London which shows us color prints struck from etched plates by a method which has carried this new art to its ultimate degree. Mr. Theodore Roussel, whose work they are, is a painter who has ong been before the British public. As a member of the New English Art Club in its earlier days he attained considerable distinction as one of the most earnest of that little band of mpressionists who at one time seemed as though they were going to make for them-selves a distinct niche in English art. Lately, however, he has forsaken his old comrades, and, as a collection of his paintings on exhibition at one of the Goupil galleries shows very clearly, has gone far beyond them to the extent of receiving serious consideration, not unmingled with admiration, from the critica. But delightful as are these impressions of atmosphere and harmonious color, even more interest attaches to his color prints, exhibited at another of Messrs. Goupil's galleries. There are only thirty of them, including many prints of the same subject in different stages, but

they form in themselves a striking little show. It was a difficult task that Mr. Roussel had of a rumseller at Hanover, N. H. Mr. Hoyd a triumphant conclusion. He has adopted he says, no fewer than aniesteen different kinds of groupds and agua tints in order to give the requisite texture to the various portions of his subjects. He has made for himself no fewer than thirty different kinds of colored inks, made chiefly from powdered colors with a few metals added. The results of several years of experiments are now shown in the pleasant little room of Goupil's, around which they hang. As in his paintings, color is here the chief, if not the only, concern. They range from an elaborate plate entitled "Summer," which is shown in some all correct entered in the first rings, for in its final state it is as luscious and opulent in color as an oil painting, to the dainty little "Window Through a Window," printed on white paper and relying chiefly on its etched and drypoint lines, with but a touch or two of red or green introduced in the flowers which stand on the distant windowsill seen on the other side of the street through the window of the room in which the spectator is supposed to be standing.

But Mr. Roussel does not rest satisfied with the production of the color rest satisfied with the production of th set himself, but he seems to have carried it to a triumphant conclusion. He has adopted, he

has theories as to mounting it and framing it when it is complete; his mounts, therefore, are themselves printed in colors from copper plates, and the frames are covered with etched patterns, printed in colors. The effect is not so happy as it ought to be. There is a poverty of invention in the etched frame designs and a lack of true decorative feeling, while the mounts tend to obscure rather than to illustrate the etchings they surround. On the whole, however, Mr. Roussel has carried the art of color printing a step further than any of his compeers, the only question he has not carried it a trifle too far.

H. B. C. his compeers, the only question being whether

TINTTPE IDENTIFIES A TRIEF.

Martin's Pal Would Not Give Him Away,

but He Carried a Portrait of Him. PATERSON, N. J., July 23 .- A Coney Island tintype vesterday led to the arrest of William Martin, 19 years old, who is wanted by the police for several robberies recently. A few days ago two youths visited the office of Dr. M. A. Mackintosh, at Straight street and Park ave nue, and succeeded in securing the physician's wallet, containing over \$200. The doctor wa out at the time. One of the thieves had previously visited the office as a pretended patient and disconnected the electric bells which usually summon an attendant upon the entrance of any person into the office. The two rouths went to Coney Island, partly to keep out of the way of the police, but principally to out of the way of the police, but principally to begin the spending of the stolen money. The pair decided to have their pictures taken and the job was done in beach style by one of the many 10-cent photographers. The police arrested George Bodesky, one of the pair who had been suspected. He was

The police arrested George Rodesky, one of the pair who had been suspected. He was faithful to his companion and declined to reveal his identity, but the pleture was found in his pocket, and the detectives had little difficulty in having the counterfeit presentment identified as that of Martin. After Martin's arrest he admitted the theft of the money. Dr. Mackintosh recognized him as one whom he had formerly employed. had formerly employed

QUEER BURGLARY AT A BUTCHER'S. His Wife's Diamonds Missing and a Fire

Discovered in the Servant's Room. Mrs. Eugene Kahn, the wife of a butcher living at 440 Manhattan avenue, was heard shouting for the police from her front window about o'clock on Saturday morning. Policeman Hurley was standing across the street and went to investigate. The Kahns live on the second floor. They told the policeman that they had awakened a few minutes before to find their room full of smoke, and traced the fire to an old trunk in the servant's room. It was put out, and then they discovered that Mrs. Kahn's jewelry, valued at \$2,000, was

In missing.

Detorives were placed on the case and made a careful examination of the premises. They found that the only way in which burglars could have got into the apartments was through an airstant window near the fire exame, but they couldn't understand how they could have secured Mrs. Kahn's diamonds without waking somebody. ing somebody.

Rahn told the police that he had a large sum of money and agold watch and chain in his waistcoat picket, which the burglars did not get. His wife wouldn't talk about the robbery yesterday.

Sheep of the Crow Indians Seized for Taxes. BILLINGS, Mon., July 23.-The Government has sorrol all the sheep on the Crow reservation and is holding them for three years' graz-ing taxes. The Indians say they won't pay the taxes and the sheep will be confiscated.

A natural digestive is the regetable pepsin used in Johnson's Digestive Tablets.—Adv.

SOME DRAMATIC SUBJECTS.

NEW YORK THEATRES COMPELLED TO FOLLOW THEIR AUDIENCES.

That Fact Illustrated by the Obliteration of the Star-The Greater Servility of European People in Seeking Stage Di-version-Information About the Actors. The closing of the Star Theatre at the explration of this year's lease, after its long and historic career, emphasizes the fact that our theatres must follow the public. In European cities the audiences will go to the theatre, wherever it may be, so long as they are to find what they want when they get there. The New Yorker is accustomed to convenience in every phase of life, from running water in his room to a cable car. He will travel a distance when a matter of business is involved, but pleasures must be at hand. So the managers find themselves compelled to keep up with the northward procession. One result of this is the absence of many playhouses cossessing historic interest. The old Bowery still stands, but for years it has been dedicated to drama In an allen tongue. The Star had its days of similar service, but they were brief. The Thalia was long ago abandoned by the German actors, who gave it that name. Its posters nowadays are as little intelligible to the ordinary New Yorker as the signs on the Chinese laundry, which the Irishman could not pronounce, but thought he might be able to play on his flute. There are indications that it will soon be too far downtown nowadays even for the Yiddish companies, as one of them is about to move as far northward as them is about to move as far northward as what used to be the People's. That theatre struggled long to keep a place for the sensational English drama in the Bowery, but it has succumbed. Mibo's surrendered and went into trade four years ago. The Star saw the best efforts of Rose Coghlan and Osmund Tearle, Mme. Posini and old John Gilbert. The actors who praceded them in this Wallack theatre are scarcely recalled by name, except when they are treasured by persons interested in theatreal history. The player has his day, and it is sometimes a more glorious one while it lasts than the rest of mankind's, but it closes anickly, so far as general public recollection is lasts than the rest of mankind's, but it closes quickly, so far as general public recollection is concerned. Furoress cities are unlike New York in respect to the brief lives of their theatres. They do not become utterly useless after the neighborhoods in which they stand are no longer the most accessible. Paris has few themeres in the central quarters, yet the public does not desert the old ones for that reason. The St. James's in London one of the most required there is to be repaired where it stands and not rebuilt. The Lyeum and Gulety have stood for rears in the same blace, as have the Oddon and Français in Paris. The public does not keep away from them for that reason. They have audiences as large as ever. The same is true of the Court Theatre is Berlin. But in New York we lose interest in theatres after we have to take any trouble toget to them.

There is to be a lively competition in Jewish plays in this city. Israel Zangwill has drama-tized his book, "The Children of the Ghetto," and preparations have been made for a ting it at the Herald Square. A German play entitled "The Ghetto," by Herman Revermann, has been translated into English for simultaneous production in London and here at the Broadway. "The Jew," an original composition by Edwin Arden, and a Jewish drama by Lewis Morrison are to be nut on our stage.

The law in England forbils the wearing of the British army or navy uniforms by other than real soldiers. It is not enforced again actors in plays, but a manager who posted to imitation sentries in front of his theatre to advertise a military piece was fined \$500.

The play "A Temperance Town" was sucrested to Charles H. Hoyt by the imprisonment of a rumseller at Hanover, N. H. Mr. Hov. deemed the prosecution a persecution and his

day of it at Manhattan Beach on tug. 3. The current shows will be varied to fit the occasion.

Sensitive persons might think that Dan Daly would avoid that song called "Same Old Thing." Mr. Daly dwells in an extremely brittle glass house when it comes to'a question of novelty. He is precisely the same. without the change of tone or gesture, in every part he plays. Luckily his uniformity is comi-Otherwise he would be intolerable. blase man of the world is a character which he can't help playing well, and Hugh Morton, who provided it for him first in" The Lady Slavey. deserves his undying gratitude. He is an old and weary rounder in the Tenderloin version of "Les Fétards," His unavoidable drawl, his sleery manner and his drawn countenance indieate the type exactly. With such a gift of oddity in his lack of variety probably he can afford to sing songs about old things that never change. His unfailing power to make his audiences laugh gives him the privilege of throwing a few stones, even though they hit himself. He and Marie George dance together and reveal little of the acrobatic boisterousness which has been characteristic of Daly ousness which has been characteristic of Daly. The two patter rather discreetly until they suddenly turn handsprings sideways so quickly and deftly that the song is searcely interrunted. Daly's clewning is more restrained than usual it is only once that he lets himself go with the old-time freedom. A trio of dancers are lawenort, seabrooke and Daly. As an exhausted sport unable to standafter a night's dissipation, Daly ge's himself into a remarkable state of limpness. A marionatte seems compact and tight on its strings in comparison. In the five minutes following this dance he is at his best. Such unique dancing compensates for a great deal of monotony.

following this dance he is at his best. Such unique dancing compensates for a great deal of monotony.

Mabet Gilman, Phyllis Rankin and Marie George are young women who have only become prominent at the Casino during the cast two seasons. But Casino recortations come and go suddenly. Edna May is known now in two continents. Made teorige tobs herself with a frowsy blond wig that makes her look like a French roodle. She wears a faming red dress, and the eyes of the audience are dazed to an extent which makes her face between there two flaring shades nearly invisible. Miss Gilman's voice is above the average, her figure is youthful and sneightly and she acts with intelligence. It is a pity that her vehement guttural delivery could not be improved. Thy life liankin seems strangely out of place as the consiste to whose charms all men fall victime. Her gulet, demure personality is not suited to the part, and her costumes are trying to the beauty she cossassas. A vellow arrangement in the last not would take a prize for unsightliness if these were ever awarded here. There are some other clothes than Miss lankin's that offend the eve. Harry Davenport, supposed to be a young French nobleman of wealth, wears a dress suit that a waiter would spurn, and is little better prepared in other carticulars to look like a marquis or anything else refined. marquis or anything else refined.

Agnes Sorma is to be the principal member the German company to be taken to Paris next summer. She will have the Gymnase for cur weeks, and will appear in fourteen performances. The plays chiefly connected with her reputation that will be acted are "Nora," "Johannes," "The Sunken Bell," "Furta-tion," "The Wild Duck" and "The Taming of the Shrew." Josef Kninz has retired from the Berlin stage and become the principal actor at the Hofburg in Vienna for a long term of years. This famous theatre just passed through a year of disaster under its new director. In spite of the subsidy, the losses were unprecedentedly heavy. Franciska Elmenreich is another artistic loss that the Berlin stage has recently experienced. Although the leading actress of old woman parts at the Court Theatre and one of the most highly paid Court Theatre and one of the most highly paid
actresses of Germany, she was dissatisfied with Chateau Lante.....

Berlin and returned to the Hamburg company, with which she had for many years been associated. Wilderbruch has just completed a drama for the Court Pheatre in Berlin. "Führman Henschel" was acted more than seventy

Violet Varbrugh will take the role in the new

Drury Lane melodrama which Ada Behan had

agreed to act before Augustin Daly's death.

Florence Warden, the novellet, has written a

play called "The Guinea Pigs," to be acted to-

times last season in Berlin.

night in London. It is in four acts and its most exciting scenes are laid in a gambling hell. Mrs. Langtry's new play is to be called. "The Degenerates." She will appear in it as the mother of a 16-year-old daughter. Charles Wyndham has acted for probably the last time at the Criterion, in which his reputation as a London actor-manager was made. He will have a new theatre and control in association with Charles Frohman his old one. George Broadhurst, who won favor in London with two of his farces, will courageously produce there "The Last Chapter, acted here last spring at the Garden Theatre. Lottle Collins has lately returned to the stage in London. suring at the Garden Theatre. Lottle Collins has lately returned to the stage in London. She has been in retirement since her attempted suicide. I drar Ely, a grotesque performer well remembered here, has lately made his debut in London with great success. American specially performers rarely receive such unanimously favorable mention. He possesses the exagerated absurdity to appeal to a bublic which entoyed Chiraiven. London received he Wolf Hopper's humor with some reserved. He is not enough the bublic of the Edixir of Life. Is the title selected by George Sims for the London version of the French farce played here as "The Proper Cauer." London will probably see "The Man from Mexico" at the Strand Theatre soon. The English farce taken from the original which supplied this piece to Mr. du Souchet was acted a long time also, as "Fourteen Days." by Charles Wyndham. It is interesting to read the predictions of "The Lady of Ostend's" probable popularity in this country. It was acted here at Day's two seasons ago and made little impression, chiefly because the actors were not well suited to the parts, which was frequently true of Daly's at that time. Henry Savage Landor, the explorer, has just writen a one-act farce. London is to have an institution called "The Play Writers" Theatre "to the well suited to the parts, which was frequently true of Daly's at that time. Henry Savage Landor, the explorer, has just written a one-act farce. London is to have an institution called 'The Liny Writers' Thearts' for the production of works that managers are unwilling to try. The scheme is another attempt to get before the public the many works of the unacted English playwright who makes a great deal more noise about his misfortunes than his American collected does. Mrs. Craigie's 'Osbern and Ursyne' is to be produced soon by George Alexander. It is described as an Anglo-Saxon tragedy, and tells the story of a Saxon earl in love with a woman who is interested in another. The family of Emile Angier has recently complained to the direction of the Comedie Franchise that that dramatist's plays are too infrequently acted. In the Vosges Mountains, near Menie, the reasonts perform once a week a play showing all the events in the life of Joan of Arc. More than 150 pensants are energed in giving the play, which is witnessed chiefly by the people of the surrounding country. Paris lost its famous hippodrome some years ago because the enterprise had ceased to may and the property was too valuable to be held for the nurpose. A new building has now been put up and will soon be opened. The society in charge of the idace will begin with a capital of \$700.490. Spectarles will be given with the customary circus performances. Paris has been watching a wonderful trained dog which is sally to put all other animals of his kind in the shade. He does not calculate in the usual way by stoming at the figure? Indicated, but barks out the number. His other accomplishments are equally remarkable. He tells the time by a watch, tells numbers thought of by persons in the audience and can do man other similar leats commonly thought difficult enough for a human being. His trainer claims that though: transmission between him and his dog is the only explanation of the wonder which has a roused greater interest in Paris than trainel animals usuall

Trave. Bremen. 7.0s A.M.
Sentinole, Charleston.
Chalmette. New Orleans.
Dommic, Para. 200 P.M.
Sail Wednesday, July 24. Majestic, Lavern of 100 A M Aragonis, Antwerp of 100 A M Fontabelle, St. Croix 12 to F M Vicaton, Boxatia 100 P M Cof Washington, Tatopica 100 P M Comat, Calveston Gregoria, Galveston Gregoria, Gregoria Sail Thursday, July 27. Barbarowa, Bramen Fuers: Benar & Hambig, 700 A M Princular, America Cienfuegos, Santiag Carlo, St. Domingo

INCOMING STRANSHIPS. Due Toolean Antwerp City of Augusta Para Martha Souta Martha
(valveston,
Sau Juan)
(Culon,
Jacksonville,
Due Thursday, July 27.

..... Hamilton Christiansand Antwerp

Due Friday, July 11.

Line Salut July 23.

British Empire

PEOPLE IN A GOSPEL TENT. VARIED ASSEMBLAGES AT MR. PRATT'S

BROADWAY MISSION. Summer Services That Attract People Ranging from Shopgirls to Tenderloin Sporting Men-How Order Is Mnintained -Interest in the Meetings-The Talks. While some preachers may be disputing, even o the thousandth part of a hair's breadth, over questions of doctrine, there is one place where the work of saving soulslin the old-fashioned way is steadily going on. This is the Gospel Tent at Fifty-sixth street and Broadway,

where S. Hartwell Pratt, revivalist and evangelist, conducts his services every night. On either side of the platform, from which he addresses the crowds that come there nightly, stands a banner. One bears the inse "The Old Book." the other "The Old Faith." They embedy the spirit of the meetings. Within those limits-and they are wide enough for almost any man-all are welcome to come and join in the worship.

When the idea of holding tent meetings in the summer was broached by Mr. Fratt his friends thought that it wouldn't be a success. In summer places by the seaside or in the mountains it was very well, they said, but when hot weather came in the city people

wouldn't go to hear preaching even on Sundays and many of the churches closed up, those that kept open having but a hardful of worshippers every Sunday, from which they argued that any attempt to hold meetings every night would be simply to court failure. Mr. Pratt didn't think so.

where the same of the same resorts, said ne, "have time to go to church and think of their souls. What I want is to get at the people who can get away to the summer resorts," said ne, "have time to go to church and think of their souls. What I want is to get at the people who don't have time to get away and think of anything clae but the day's labor and the night's sleep, and this is the place to get them. If they are to be got anywhere."

So the tent was put up, a small organ was put in, arrangements were made to get speakers to come and address the people and the work began. The recuits showed that Mr. Pratt was right and his doubting friends were wrong, for there assembles in that tent every evening a crowd larger than any church in this city habitually gathers in its Sunday congregations. On Sunday afternoons and evenings the great tent is crowded to its utmost capacity, and on other evenings an attendance of 1,000 persons is not considered by any means out of the ordinary. The services are simple and such as all may join in, and, as a rule, all do join mest heartily. It cannot be said that the low, streading tent with the high board fence around it is the most comfortable place imaginable on hot, close night, but the fact remains that the people come and they stay there through the two hours of service, packed in so close that it is difficult to move, but all apparently entirely content with their surroundings.

It would be difficult to find any where a more curiously assorted andience than is to be found any night under the big canvas. It is not in the least like any church essengation in the least like any church essengation in the least like any church essengation in the first place because of the very considerable proportion of these days up, and in the second place because of the very considerable proportion of dead points and in the least like any church essengation in the first place because of the very considerable proportion of men, though even here they are some people who are always carried the

and in the second place because of the very the professional derable proportion of men, though even wish stay, here they are somewhat outnumbered by the women. One very warm evening recently a SUN reporter attended one of Mr. Pratt's meetings, and getting there early stood at the entrance watching the people as they went in and trying to draw some conclusion as to the character of the gathering. There was no conclusion to be drawn, he found, except that

The ware loss of these courses come here. The course of the converted half this purpose the train they trust strong the name investment of the converted half this purpose the train they trust strong the name investment of the converted half this purpose the train they trust strong the name investment of the converted half this purpose the train they was strongly the name investment of the converted half the purpose the train they was strongly the name investment of the converted half the purpose the name of the name

As they went in the usher said to the reperter: I'd like to know who those two are.
One of them was here last week.
The reporter, who knew both men by sight,
explained that the big man was a well-known
gambler and backer of the prize ring and the
othera lockey.
"Anything goes here," said the usher, smiling. I don't surpesse there's half as much
harm in those fellows as a man like me might
think, who doesn't knew anything about them.

Our large friend there put a \$5 bill in the plate last week.

Not quite everything goes, however, at these meetings, as two young toughs discovered about this time. They were amusing themselves by leading around the entrance making severable long around the entrance making severable long around the entrance making seurritous remarks when a stout-tenit young fellow, who had been standing quiet inside went out and very politic yeaked them of the feet of them, or it might have been the fact that he was smaller than either of them, but they promptly recommended so much newadays in tooson meetings as it was years ago. He did not waste any words calling for the police, recognizing the fact that the two toughs were looking for trouble, and that the quickest way to get rid of them was to supply that long feit want. He just knocked one of them down with a next left hander, took the other by the neck and threw him into the gutter and then advised them to go away, which they did. The I M. C. A. trains sing very capable athletes and this youth huppened to be one of the crack feetball players on an association team which has never soon in test for meekness on the field. It was a pity that the parton of the ring couldn't have seen the performance. He might have given \$10 to the collection.

Several mechanics in working clothes dropped in and settled hear the entrance. The process. Not quite everything goes, however, at these

July 16
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July 2 Several mechanics in working clothes dropped



The city bears more and more the appearance of some tropical town where dark colors are rarely seen.

Isn't it a tropical town?

People are simply learning that men are not made for clothes, but clothes for men. We make for boys too.

Everything both of them wear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard. 509 Broadway, cor. Prince. Thirty-second and Broadway.

meeting for prayer and exterience, to which the professing Christians and others who may

ATTACKED BY AN EAGLE.

A Parmer and His Wife Have a Fierce Struggle with the Bird.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 23.-The following story is told of Lincoln Rogers, a farmer living self-rity Never Knew What Hit Him—
Tossed Fifty Feet in the Air.

Charles McCarthy, a harness maker, about 50 years old, of Bockville Centre, Long Island, was struck by an extress train on the Long Island Railroad, just west of Rockville Centre, carly yester lay evening and instantly killed. The accident occurred near a wagon road crossing where a gatetender is stationed. Shortly before the express came along, the gateman saw McCarthy, evidently intoxicated, watking along the west-bound track. Ho carried his shoes in one hand and his coat in the other. The engine's whistle was torting and the gates were dropping, whilether bolls were clausing.

The man on the track staggered along, evidently not hearting the noisy warnings. The gateman thought to be able to pull the man out statice on a trun down that man out is stationed. The man on the track staggered along, evidently not hearting the noisy warnings. The gateman thought to be able to pull the man out statice on a trun down the man out statice of the gathering. There was no conclude the gate were dropping, while the Air.

Charles McCarthy, a harness maker, about 50 years of the man of the gathering. There was no boungemetry in the and condition of the man of the gathering and the was not contained and the was at the control of the man of the gathering as they were seen to the dropping with a large bird, larger from the direction of his house, He unmode of the first than by an account of the dropping with a large bird, larger from the direction of this house in the dropping with a large bird, larger from the class of the part of the gathering as they were well and the track staggered along the gate was strucked to a cure of the gathering as they were well and the part of the gathering as they were well and pure the large with a large bird, larger from the direction of his house in the direction of the man of the gathering and the was the part of the gathering as they one conversation as the care of the gathering and the struck of the gathering as they were well near Naples. He was cutting outs behind his barn yesterday when he heard a scream

BENNETT, at silen Sidge, N. J., July 23, 1899, Daniel Ross Connect, in his 55th year Funeral from his late residence, 181 Ridgewood av. on Tuesday, July 25, 1800, at 8 P. M. In-

forment at convenience of the family.

BOWES. Entered into rest Sunday, July 23, 48

the residence of her son him 2d-t, breeklin,

Jane Bowes, will worr William Bowes. Funeral service Tuesday, July 25, 10 A.M. In-COPEIS, McBackskill S Y. Jaly 21, 1830; Owen

T. Ceffin, in the with real of his are Funeral services at St. Leter's Church, Beckskill, N. V. of Morelay recruing at these CODERE. On Saturday increasing July 22, two at the home of his parenty, to North Marca at Faal Create. N. J., July Masslen, intent sourch Mary Boynolds, and William Harry, Cosker.

Interment (rivare. DONNELLY, On fate 23, George, infant son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bouncily, said 5 months. Funeral from parents residence, 158 Kosmuske st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 24, at 210 P. M. LANE. After a brief dilmess Saturday, July 22, at

Fineral from his late residence, data Lafacette av. Brooklyn, on July v. ar 1 OP Mythere to Church of Our Ludy of Mintely M. Pon uch at and Throop av., at 2000. Canadian papers

O'BRIEN. At Allenhoust, N. J., Saturday, July 20, 1800, Frank N., poungest son of Lawrence